



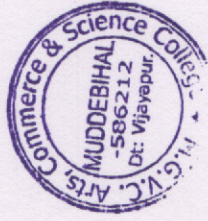
STUDY TOUR REPORT

2018-19



M.G.V.C.ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE
COLLEGE, MUDDEBIHAL
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

To,
The Principal,
M.G.V.C. College,
Muddebihal



Date: 25-01-2019

Sub: - Regarding request for permission to study tour

Sir,

Our students studying Zoology as one of the Subjects for their B.Sc Degree Course are anxious to visit the Zoological garden, National park and forest area for the studying of the animals. We are going to study tour from 30-01-2019 to 05-02-2019. They are guided by staff members who are accompanying them.

I hereby earnestly request you to grant your kind permission to make the study tour successful.

Your kind co-operation and guidance will be quite helpful to the students in acquiring the academic excellence.

I strongly believe that you will oblige.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

Head of the
Department of Zoology
M.G.V.C. Arts, Com. & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586112 Dist. Vijapur



S. G. V. C. Vidya Prasarak Trust's,

**Matoshri Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar
Arts, Commerce & Science College,**

MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist. Vijayapur (Karnataka)

(Accredited with CGPA of 2.58 on seven point scale at 'B' Grade)

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Ref. No. :

Date : 27.1.2019

Permission letter

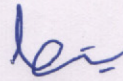


Dear Colleague,

Iam pleased to know through your request letter that you are going to the study tour accompanied by our students of studying Zoology as one of the subjects in their BSc degree course.

You are hereby granted permission for the same. I wish you entire study tour programme will be quite safe, happy and successful.

Date: 27-01-2019


PRINCIPAL,
M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212.




M.G.V.C.ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL DIST; BIJAPUR

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

List of the students and staff members going on study tour for the year 2018-2019

	Boys		Girls	Staff members
1.	Gulfam Shivanagi	1.	Aasiyabanu Bagawan	Shri:- R.G. Vastrad
2.	Madiwalappa Nadagouda	2.	Ashwini Jalawadi	Smt:- K.G. Hiremath
3.	Praddep Poddar	3.	Bhagyalaxmi Kallappagol	
4.	Praveen Biradar	4.	Bhargavi Nadagouda	
5.	Praveenkumar Wali	5.	Mahalxmi Hugar	
6.	Farooq Kuntoji	6.	Pavitra Ambiger	
7.	Dharawadkar	7.	Priyanka Hiremath	
8.	Sumant Babaleshwar	8.	Prema	
9.	Vilas Melmani	9.	Radha Nayakodi	
10.	Yellesh Gundakanal	10.	Rekha	
11.	Abhishek Jadhav	11.	Ruksana Choudhari	
12.	Suneel Navadagi	12.	Sharada Yalawar	
13.	Avinash Chlageri	13.	Sudharani Cheeraladinni	
14.	Veresh Karadimath	14.	Deepa Rathod	
15.		15.	Jyoti Policepatil	
16.		16.	Vidyashri Ilakal	

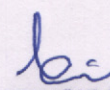

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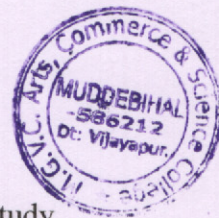


M.G.V.C.ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL DIST; BIJAPUR

Department of zoology
Tentative study tour program
For B.Sc (CBZ) Students for the year 2018-19

Place of Departure and Date	Arrival Place and Date	Visits and Halts
Muddebihal 30-01-2019	Bhagamandal 31-01-2019	Visit to Apiculture field and Halt
Bhagamandal 01-02-2019	Madikeri 01-02-2019	Visit to Elephant dubare and other places and Halt
Madikeri 02-02-2019	Mysore 02-02-2019	Visit to Zoological garden and CFTRI and Halt
Mysore 03-02-2019	Bandipur 03-02-2019	Visit to National park
Bandipur 03-02-2019	Ooty	Halt
Ooty 04-02-2019		Visit to Pastuer Institute Sims Park
Ooty 26-02-2019	Muddebihal 05-02-2019	


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MUDDEBIHAL-586212.



According to the syllabus of BSc degree course there is a compulsory field visit to study animal diversity, ecosystem, exsitu conservation, insitu conservation of animals and other applied fields. Nature is a big laboratory for science students. Therefore with the permission of our beloved principal

we have conducted educational tour on behalf of zoology department from 30.01.2019 to 05.02.2019 for our students.

We had been to different places like Mysore, Shuka vana, Ranganatittu bird sanctuary, Mysore palace, Chamundibetta, Kushalnagar, Madikeri, Dubare Elephant camp, Bhagamandal, Talacauvery, Mysore palace and Jayachamarajendra zoological garden in Mysore.

MYSORE:

Mysore is the third most populous and clean city in the state of Karnataka. Mysore is noted for its heritage structures and places. It lends its name to various art forms and culture, such as Mysore Dasara, Mysore Painting, the sweet dish Mysore Pak, Mysore masala dosa, Mysore Sandal Soap, Mysore Peta and the Mysore Sarees. In Mysore we visited many places.

Jayachamarajendra Zoological Garden:

It is situated in Mysore. It was established in 1892 by the king Sri Chamarajendra wodeyar and designed by German land scaper and Horticulturist Mr. G.H.Krumbeigal. It is one of the oldest zoo parks in south India. The zoo is famous for breeding some very rare animals in captivity. After independence the zoo was gifted by the Maharaja to the department of parks and Gardens of Mysore state Government in 1948. But 1972 the Government handed over the zoo to the Forest department. It is type of exsitu conservation centre for wild animals, Birds, Reptiles. It is also a conservation method of wild life.

In Zoological park different types of wild animals and birds are maintained. They include,

Mammals:

Asiatic Lion, Black buck, Rhinoceros, Golden langur, Tiger, Elephant, Chital, Sambhar, Leopard, Panther, Zebra, Giraffe, Black bear, Fox, Jackal, Hippopotamus, etc.

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A cheetah



A Baboon



A pair of Rhinoceros

Reptiles:

Python, Anaconda, Viper, King cobra, Krait, Crocodiles, Tortoise, etc

Birds:

Sarus crane, Jungle fowl, Horn bill, Peahen and peacock, Black necked crane, Varieties of parrots, etc.



A Sarus crane



A Tawny Eagle



Group photo in Zoological garden

In this park we find some endangered species. All animals are properly maintained. During this tour programme our students got knowledge about Ecosystem, Reserves, animal diversity, types of forests, National park, Zoo ect.

Shuka vana:

Shuka vana is present in Sri Ganapati Sachchidanand Ashrama. Shuka vana (Parrot Park) is a rehabilitation centre for birds, started by Sri Sachchidanand Swamiji in Mysore. He started this park in 2012 to give shelter to injured and abandoned birds; it has over 365 different species of birds. This park has rich collection of exotic birds like many varieties of Macaws, Amazon, Lorikeets, Quaker, Cockatoos and numerous rare and colorful species of parrots.



Staff and Students in Shukavana

Bonsai Garden:

The Ashrama has an impressive layout. A lot of greenery and lovely garden enhance the beauty of the place. The Ashrama has a Bonsai garden which has over 450 Bonsai trees. A large pond, herbal garden, temples, hospital and book shop are the other highlights of the ashrama. The ashrama helps the economically weak community through addressing their needs of food, education, shelter and health.

Bonsai plants



Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary :

Ranganathittu bird sanctuary also known as Paksi kashi of Karnataka, present in the Mandya district of the state of Karnataka in India. It is largest bird sanctuary in the state. It occupies about 40 acres and it comprises six islets on the bank of the Kaveri river. Ranganathittu bird sanctuary is located 3 kms away from the historic town of srirangapatna and 16 kms from city of Mysore. The ornithologist Dr.Salim Ali observed that the islets formed an important nesting ground for birds, and persuaded the Wodeyar kings of

Mysore to declare the area a wild life sanctuary in 1940. The forest department of Karnataka state is maintaining the birdsanctuary.

The flora of this area includes, Riverine reed beds which cover the banks of the islands, themselves are covered in broad leaf forests, with dominant species of Terminia arjuna(arjun tree), bamboo groves, and pandanus trees.

Birds in sanctuary :

Roughly 170 birds have been recorded in this bird sanctuary. The commonly seen birds are painted stork, Asian open bill stork, common spoon bill, woolly-necked stork, black-headed ibis, Indian shag, kingfisher, egret, cormorant and heron. During the month of January and February, more than 30 species of birds are found and the season of the sanctuary is from November to June. Some Pelicans have made Ranganathittu as their permanent home. Some birds come from Siberia, Latin America and parts of North India.



Pelicans



Carmorants



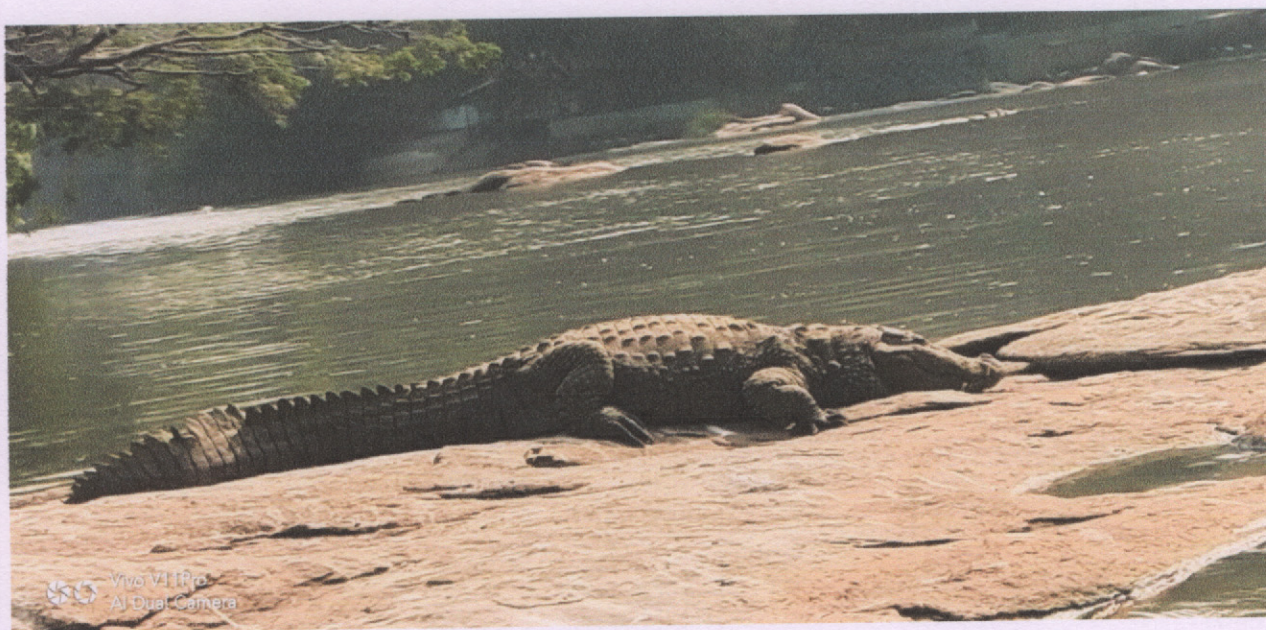
Woolly necked stock and Little egret



Lapwings

Animals :

This sanctuary is not only the home for birds but its islands are host to numerous small mammals, including bonnet macaque, colonies of flying fox and common small mammals like common palm civet and Indian gray mongoose and the monitor lizard. The mugger crocodile or marsh crocodile is common. Ranganathittu has largest fresh water crocodile population in Karnataka state.



Crocodile



Boating in Ranganthittu

Chamundi betta:

Chamundi hills is the prime land mark of Mysore city, visible almost from anywhere in the city centre. Chamundi hills has an important place in the history of Mysore. It is located 13kms east of Mysore, the palace city, in Karnataka, India. Atop of the hills located Chamundeshwari temple. According to a legend, the asura Mahisasura was killed by Goddess Chamundeshwari after a battle. The Goddess Chamundeshwari is also known Mahisasuramardini.

From the peak of the Chamundeshwari hills, the Mysore palace, the Karanji lake and several smaller temples are visible.

Nanjanagudu :

It is city and Taluk in Mysore district of Karnataka state. This city lies on the banks of the River Kapila (Kabini), 23 km from the city of Mysore. Nanjanagudu is famous for Shrikanteshwar temple. This city is also called as "Dakshina kasha". It is also famous for a variety of banana, the nanjanagudu rasabale. The nanjundeshwar temple was constructed at the time of Hoysalas and the Vijaynagar kings. Later the Wodeyar kings of Mysore made various grants to renovate the temple. Nanjanagudu is famous for the Ayurveda medicines. In earlier times a tooth powder brand made locally called "Nanjanagudu Hallupudi" was also very famous all over Karnataka.



Group photo at Nanjangud

Bandipur National Park:

Bandipur National Park established in 1974 as a Tiger Reserve under project Tiger. It is located in Gundlpet taluk of Chamrajnagar district, Karnataka. Which is the state with the highest Tiger population in India. It is one of the premier Tiger reserves in the country along with the adjoining Nagarhole National Park. It is about 80km from the city of Mysore. Bandipur is known for its Wild life and has many types of Biomes, but dry deciduous forest is dominant. It includes the largest habitat of Wild elephants in South Asia.

The park spans an area of 874 square kms, protecting several species of India's endangered wild life.

History:

The Maharaja of the Kingdom of Mysore created a sanctuary of 90 sq kms in 1931 and named it the Venugopala Wild Park. The Bandipur Tiger reserve was established under Project Tiger in 1973 by adding nearly 800 sq kms to the Venugopal Wild park.

The park has a variety of biomes including dry deciduous forests, moist deciduous forests, and shrublands. The park is flanked by the Kabini river in the north and Moyar river in the south. The Nagu river runs through the park.

Biology and ecology :

Bandipur National Park helps protect several species of India's endangered wildlife and also provides refuge to other threatened and vulnerable species of flora and fauna.

Flora:

Bandipur supports a wide range of Timber trees including teak (*Tectona grandis*), rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*), Sandlewood (*Santalum album*), gaint chemping bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*). There are also several flowering and fruiting trees and shrubs including, kadam tree (*Adina cordifolia*), Indian gooseberry (*Emblica officinalis*),

axlewood(*Anogeissus latifolia*), flame of the forest(*Butea monosperma*), Golden shower tree(*Cassia fistula*), black cutch(*Acacia catechu*), Indigoberry(*Randia uliginosa*).

Fauna:

Bandipur supports a good population of endangered and vulnerable species like Indian elephants, gaurs, tigers, sloth bears, Muggers, Indian rock pythons, four-horned antelopes, jackals and dholes.

Mammals:

The commonly seen mammals are chital, grey langurs, muggers, Indian giant squirrels and Indian elephants, sambar, tiger, leopard, gaur etc.

Birds:

Peafowls are most commonly seen birds in this park. Bandipur is home to over 200 species of birds including honey buzzards, red-headed vultures, flower peckers, hoopoes, Indian rollers, crested serpent eagles, changeable hawk eagles, bee eaters, kingfishers etc,

Reptiles:

Spectacled cobra, Indian rock python, vipers, rat snake, monitor lizards, Indian chameleon, Indian pond terrapin, and flying lizards,

Butterflies:

Park includes many species of butterflies like common rose, crimson rose, lime butterfly, red helicon, common grass yellow, red eyebush brown, blue pansy, gray pansy, glassy blue tiger, dark blue tiger.



An Elephant at National Park



Spotted Deer at Bandipur National Park



Parental care in Monkey



Peacock

Dubare Elephant Camp:

It is situated 18 km away from Kushalnagar and 42 km from Madikeri. It is famous elephant training camp. Here we find natural island formed by Cauvery river. The deciduous forests of Dubare are inhabited by several species of wild animals including Asiatic elephants, sambhar, Indian bison and birds like peacocks. This camp has boating facility, here our students enjoyed water rafting also.



Students at Dubare Camp

Bhagamandala and Talacauvery :

Bhagamandal is about 42 km away from Madikeri, it is Also known as 'Dakshina Kashi'. Here we visited Shiva temple, The Bhagandeshwara and also the temple of Brahma and Vishnu.

Talacauvery is about 6 km away from Bhagamandala. It is one of the most prominent pilgrim centres of Karnataka situated below the Brahmagiri mountains. Around talacauvery we find evergreen forest. Cauvery is also called as Dakshina ganga and is considered as the life time of South India, which feeds the people of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu before joins Bay of Bengal.



Bhagandeshwar Temple



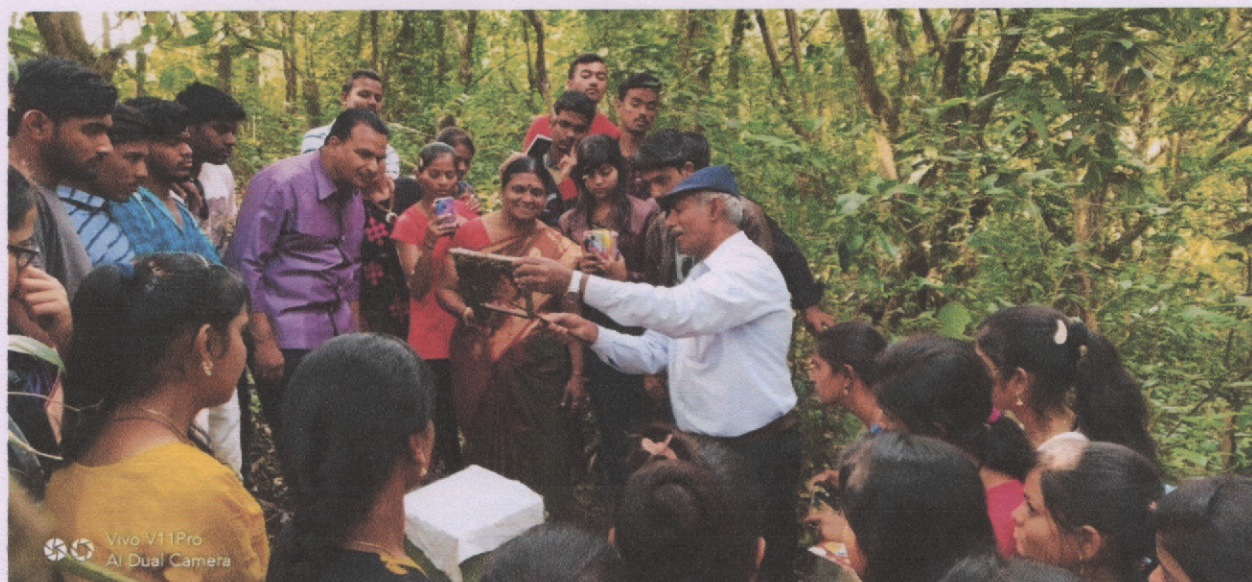
Evergreen Forest



Staff and Students at Talacauvery

Apiculture field:

Bee keeping has been practiced in india since time immemorial. In Karnataka bee keeping is practiced in Bhagmandala of Madikeri. Here the department of horticulture (govt of Karnataka) maintaing culture and the training centre for certificate course of bee keeping. Here the culture of one of the Indian bees ,*Apis indica* is in practice .



Observation of Honey Bee



Frame Hive of Honey Bee



Deputy Director of Horticulture Department addressing the students



Staff and students with staff of Horticulture Department

Pasteur institute of india(Coonoor):

This institute is located in coonoor, in nilgiris district of Tamilnadu state. The institute was initially called the Pasteur institute of the Southern India. In 1977 it became an autonomous body under the ministry of health and family welfare. The Institute is named after French Scientist, Louis Pasteur. It is one of the leading institute in the production of Antirabies vaccine and DPT group of vaccines for the expanded programme of Immunization of government of India. DPT is class of combination vaccines: Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping cough) and Tetanus



Staff and students in front of Pasteur Institute, Ooty



Rabies – Mode of Transmission



Staff and students with staff of Pasteur Institute, Ooty

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W. G. V. C. Arts, Com. & Science College
MUDDERIHAL - 586212.



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Ref. No. :

Date :

MGVC.Arts, Commerce and Science College Muddebihal

**A Report on
Study Tour - 2018-19**

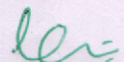
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The Tour was headed by Prof. R.G.Vastrad and Prof. K.G.Hiremath.

In this tour 30 students were accompanied with us.




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